

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 235.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EX "GLENCOE"

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1883.  
LETTS'S SCRIBBLING TABLETS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

CRAPE FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEWEST PATTERNS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

THE CELEBRATED SAN JOSE  
BLANKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER  
AND  
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
to AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 23,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 29,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95.

DIRECTORS.  
J. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVORSS, Esq. | Wm. MEVERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33-  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

## Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL  
NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN,  
Manager.

Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NO. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
THURSDAY,  
the 2nd November, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
abutting on Gap Street, and the REMAIN-  
ING PORTION of SECTION A measuring  
22 feet 1 inch, on the Eastern and Western  
sides 50 feet, and is Registered in the Land  
Office as the REMAINING PORTION of  
the Northern Portion of SECTION A of  
INLAND LOT No. 416.

AND

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
abutting on Gap Street, and on the RE-  
MAINING PORTION of SUB-SECTION  
No. 1 of SECTION B measuring 21 feet  
and 3 inches, on the Eastern and Western  
sides 50 feet, and is Registered in the Land  
Office as the Northern Portion of SUB-  
SECTION No. 7 of SECTION B of IN-  
LAND LOT No. 416. Held for the term of  
999 years.

Together with the 3 HOUSES, erected thereon  
Nos. 6, 7 and 8, in Gap Street;

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [708]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

FRIDAY,  
the 3rd November, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises,

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Regis-  
tered in the Land Office as the REMAIN-  
ING PORTION of INLAND LOT No.  
381, measuring on Queen's Road 28 feet and  
1 inch, South side 28 feet, on the East 68  
feet and 6 inches, on the West 61 feet and  
6 inches; Also, SECTION A of INLAND  
LOT No. 693, Queen's Road, 6 feet, East  
side 61 feet, and on the West on INLAND  
LOT No. 698, measuring 61 feet. Together  
with the Two Newly and Substantially  
Built HOUSES on Queen's Road West,  
Nos. 72 and 74,

For Particulars of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [709]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,  
IN JEROVIS STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,  
on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 15th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

1ST LOT—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
68, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 201, measuring North 15 feet,  
South 17 feet, East 55 feet, West 64 feet or  
85 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent  
£2,16.5, Registered as INLAND LOT No.  
117, for 999 years from the 26th June, 1843.

2ND LOT—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
79, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 203, measuring on the North  
15 feet, South 17 feet, East 62 feet, West 72.

Yearly Crown Rent £3,3.6, Registered as  
INLAND LOT 1174, for 999 years from the  
10th September, 1845.

3RD LOT—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
22, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 205, measuring on the North  
15 feet, South 15 feet, East 62 feet, West 72.  
Yearly Crown Rent £3,11.7, for 999 years from the  
26th June, 1843.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [710]

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer  
"INGEBORG"

480 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L. I. in Veritas,  
and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [650]

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD  
TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,  
PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A  
Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.,  
Office of Hongkong Telegraph,  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

I. S. G. GUARANTEED E. D.  
Consumers should try those carefully  
Manufactured.

### SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [205]

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NO. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

## Intimations.

### THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL-INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,  
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

**W. BREWER.**

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL the Newest Books in every Department of Literature. Every variety of Stationery,  
including Mercantile and Fancy Note and Letter Papers of every description;

Visiting, Menu and Programme Cards in great variety.

Account Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c., &c.

All the Newest Music of the day by the most Popular Composers.

Soles Agents for Kirkman's celebrated Pianos, Concertinas, Accordions, and Autophones.

Every description of Fancy Goods and Smoker's Sundries.

A fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Mottoes. Letts's and Smith's Diaries for 1883.

Printing and Bookbinding in all their Branches.

Price Lists of Magazines and Newspapers may be had on application.

The Discount System will be introduced as far as practicable in the East, and 10 per cent. will be

ALLOWED OFF ALL GOODS FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [703]

## "NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates.

### TWO SHILLING NOVELS

BY OUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

### FIFTY CENTS EACH.

TAUCHNI TZ. NOVELLS

### THIRTY CENTS EACH.

ALSO, FRENCH NOVELLS

### BY EMINENT NOVELISTS,

AND BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 TO 1878,

### AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

## Entimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED  
AND  
OPENED  
OUT  
THEIR NEW SEASONS  
SUPPLY OF  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,

PRICE ..... \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE ..... \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE, \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES  
AS PER LIST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
HONG KONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication, must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'Clock will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

The following account of a dangerous affray between British and German men-of-war's men, is taken from the Shanghai *Courier* of the 20th instant:—

"During the autumn of every year, men-of-war of different nationalities congregate at Shanghai, previous to the distribution of the vessels at the different ports and the remainder wintering south. Yesterday, there were seven men-of-war in port, namely three British—the *Iron Duke*, *Vigilant* and *Sheldrake*; two German—the *Elizabeth* and *Illis*; and two French—the *Villars* and *Lutin*. From time to time, the men of these ships are granted general leave, when all but the worst characters are allowed on shore. Many of these men go at once to the grogshops, and not only spend what money they have, but sometimes quarrel and fight among themselves. It is not so bad when men of only one nationality are on shore, but when men from ships of different nations get leave, their passions, under the influence of liquor, are excited, and national feelings crop up, generally resulting in a fight. Up till yesterday, only British men-of-war's men from the *Iron Duke* were on shore, and there had been no trouble, as the men had all behaved in a very orderly manner. But yesterday, the *Elizabeth* gave leave too, and the sailors and marines from both vessels met at the different groggeries on the Yang-king-pang and the Rue du Consulat. Throughout the day, there had been no rows, but an ill feeling was fomenting, ready at any moment to be vented in an open rupture and a fight among the sailors. A slight circumstance was all that was necessary to cause a collision between the sailors, and this occurred a little after seven o'clock last night, at which hour there was a serious riot. A number of English and German sailors were on the Yang-king-pang—some in the "Prince of Wales," others at the "Welcome," the "Clyde," and the "London" Taverns. Soon after 7 p.m., two German sailors and an English marine were in the "Welcome." The marine was standing in a corner, and the Germans were talking loudly. One of them was a big man, the other was much smaller. The big German, it appears, wanted to get the little German-to-go-on-board, and as he refused, the big man tried to push him out of the bar-room. The marine, not understanding what was said, interfered, and told the big man not to fight."

with the little man, but to fight with one of his own size, at the same time getting between the two Germans. The big German and the marine went outside, and shortly afterwards there was a general row. In a few seconds, the marine rushed into the house, bleeding profusely from a serious wound on his head, and stated that he had been stabbed. Directly after that, two more British sailors rushed into the house, bleeding from wounds in the face, inflicted by knives or some sharp weapon. The proprietress, who was upstairs, saw the disturbance, but before she could get down, the three wounded men had rushed upstairs. She attended to their wounds. Her husband, with some one else, rushed to close the bar-room door, but the crowd by this time had become large and the riot had assumed serious proportions. They succeeded in shutting the door; however, but the Germans burst it open, and some of them threatened to burn the house or pull it down, saying it was an English house. One of them threw a stone at the proprietress as she called to the men from an upper window not to fight. One of the German sailors forced a sheet of zinc out of the door, and is supposed to have used the sharp edge to strike with, and as the door would not give way at once, another of the sailors climbed through the place where the zinc had been and got inside. The German sailors, after bursting in the door of the "Welcome," broke up chairs and used the legs and backs as weapons with which to fight, and damaged the place to the extent of some \$70, pulling down the liquors from behind the bar in their rage. The Englishmen were entirely unarmed, while the Germans came ashore with their knives, which it is forbidden for British men-of-war's men to do. Consequently the Englishmen were only able to defend themselves with their fists, and were entirely at the mercy of those with weapons. As soon as the row commenced, the sailors, both English and German, mustered in force, but there were many more Germans than Englishmen, so that not only were the English Jacks unable to defend themselves, being assaulted with weapons, but they were greatly outnumbered. One of the Jacks said afterwards that he had no objection to fighting with his fists, but none of his shipmates had contemplated that weapons would be used. At the "Prince of Wales," there were some 15 or 20 English sailors, but the proprietor closed his doors, put out the gas, and kept the men inside. At 8.30, information was sent to the French Police Station that there was a riot, and M. Binos, Superintendent of the French Police, sent eight armed policemen, but the riot had only lasted a short time, so that when they appeared on the spot they had nothing to do. Before this an officer of some kind and a guard, probably a corporal's guard, belonging to the *Elizabeth*, had appeared on the scene, but they did nothing, though when the men saw this officer coming, some of them went over to him, while others slunk away. Information was conveyed to the Central and Hongkong Stations soon after the row started, and all the foreign sergeants and constables who could be spared, under Inspectors STRIPPLING and FOWLER, turned out and proceeded to the north bank of the Yang-king-pang Creek, and patrolled, ready to stop any rioting on that side of the Creek. They remained on duty several hours till all was quiet. In the meantime, Inspectors STRIPPLING and FOWLER went off to the *Elizabeth*—afterwards visiting the *Vigilant* and *Sheldrake*—and suggested that a picket should be sent on shore to pick up any of the rioters who might still be about the place. This was done at 10.30, and an officer with a guard of 14 men fully armed, and with bayonets fixed, landed from the *Elizabeth* and arrested 4 or 5 stragglers, so that by midnight all was quiet. Those who were seriously wounded were eight men belonging to the *Iron Duke*, and of these six were sent to hospital and the others sent on board. Some of the men are dangerously injured, and it was reported this morning that one or two had received mortal wounds. We learn, however, this afternoon, that four of the men were still in the Hospital at 5 o'clock, badly wounded, but doing fairly well. We believe no Germans were hurt. One of the marines was taken to the Central Station. He had been found by his comrades lying in front of the "Welcome" and to all appearances dead. He was profusely bleeding, and was attended by Dr. MACLEOD, who bandaged up his wounds and sent him to the Hospital on a stretcher. When he arrived there, Dr. LITTLE was attending to some more of the "Iron Duke's" men. Two sailors went to the Shanghai Dispensary at 20 minutes past seven, one of them suffering from an ugly scalp wound.

We have always advocated that sailors coming on shore be forbidden to carry their knives. In the case of British sailors, this regulation is carried out, but with the Germans, and some other nations, it appears not to be the case. In 1879, the Municipal Council wrote to the Consuls asking them

to request the commanders of war vessels to forbid the men, when on shore, carrying knives, but, we believe, the matter was allowed to drop, as there was a difficulty in getting the request carried out. If this suggestion had been acted upon, the riot last night would not have been attended with such serious results.

Men-of-war's men of different nationalities should not have leave on the same day, and last, but not least, the low-grog-shops should be shut up. They have all been rooted out of the English Settlement—except the "Hole in the Wall"—long ago. On the French side, these hounds of strife are close together, there being four within a distance of 100 yards, three being almost side by side, so that if a sailor leaves one he drops into the other. In consequence of these grog-shops being so close together, in case of a disturbance, when men-of-war's men are on leave, there is the more chance of a serious riot, whereas were these places at some distance apart, there would be less likelihood of a row on a serious scale occurring."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agent of the P.M.S. S. Co., that the steamship *City of Peking* left San Francisco for this port on the 21st instant.

The Rothschilds presented the British army in Egypt with twelve tons of tobacco and 5,000 pipes, which the Khedive allowed to enter duty free.

A LODGE of Emergency of Zetland, No. 525, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday next, the 30th instant, at half-past five for 6 p.m., precisely.

THE agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., on October 20th, writes to the Shanghai *Mercury* as follows:—"I have received telegraphic advice that the *Peshawur*, conveying the London mail of 22nd September to Australia, has returned to Colombo, having been in collision with the barque *Gleury*."

THE camel's kick is a study. As it stands demurely chewing the cud and gazing abstractedly at some totally different far-away object, up goes a hind leg, drawn close into the body, with the foot pointing out; a short pause, and out it flies with action like the piston and connecting rod of a steam engine, showing a judgment of distance and direction that would lead you to suppose the gifted with perceptions of its own, independent of the animal's proper sense. I have seen a heavy man fired several yards into a dense crowd by the kick of a camel, and picked up insensible.

CHINESE police constable 143, seeing a coolie carrying an earthenware jar in Queen-street yesterday, and suspecting it had not been honestly come by, stopped the man and questioned him as to where he had got the article. The only reply was a request to be let go, whereupon the constable took the coolie into custody. When they had got as far as Hollywood Road on the way to the Station, the coolie threw the jar at the lukong, cutting him in the eye, and taking advantage of the bewilderment into which he had thrown his captor, promptly made tracks. Recovering his wits, the lukong blew his whistle, when another constable on the line of the coolie's retreat, arrested him.—Captain Thomsett marked his sense of the defendant's conduct, by giving him 14 days' hard labor for the unlawful possession of the jar, and 28 for the assault.

THE Bishop of Melbourne, Australia, was lately naked by some zealous teetotalers in the diocese to denounce publicly the moderate use of spirituous liquors and tobacco. Without any hesitation he avowed his liberty of action on these points, even though a prelate: "I walk," said he, "my twenty miles a day for the good of others, and when tired out I take my glass of wine and smoke my pipe of peace." Similarly he refused to denounce the theatre indiscriminately; and when recently a deputation requested him, to give him a sword-cane, just after he had uttered the obnoxious speech. But they had mistaken their man. The actor, who was an expert fencer, picked up an old rapier from among the theatrical properties scattered about the scene, and soon had his assailant at his mercy. Then turning to the rioters, he said: "If you attempt any further violence I will deal with this fellow as he deserves!" Off the stage, every one of you, this instant!" The tables were completely turned. The young men left the stage and the house in an ignominious hurry, amidst the jeers of the audience. The actor was roundly applauded for his bravery, and the play proceeded as if nothing had happened.

A CASE came before Captain Thomsett at the Police Court this morning in which a married Chinawoman was charged with bringing a female of 16 years of age into the Colony for an unlawful purpose. The girl's evidence was to the effect that her father lived at Chea Ka, her mother being dead; and that the former sold her ten years ago, in the village where he lived, to a family residing there. The defendant belonged to the next village, and she had known her for some years, as she often came to her house. Some time last month defendant bought her from her mistress for \$90, she (witness) seeing the money paid. Her father still lived in the village. When the defendant bought her, she did not complain to her father, but she was unwilling to be sold, though she did not say so to the defendant, who brought her here yesterday in a steamer, and told her she was going to re-sell her, and that some people in the country said, before she (witness) left the village, that she was going to be a prostitute. She did not know whether she was to be a prostitute, but she did not wish to be one, but to be sent back to her father. The defendant had not ill-treated her.—The defendant coolly admitted she had bought the girl from her mistress for \$90, as she no longer wanted her, and that she was going to re-sell her.—The case was remanded till Friday, defendant being allowed out on bail in two sureties of \$100 each. Had it not been for Chinese police constable 143 happening to receive information yesterday about the girl on the arrival of the *Kinkang* from Canton, by which she and her purchaser were passengers, there is little doubt that the poor thing would have been consigned to a life of degradation and infamy in the colony.

The Russian hangman is a convict who was sentenced to death for robbery and murder, but the penalty was commuted to imprisonment for life upon the condition that he should perform the duties of executioner whenever called upon. He has been confined in Moscow during the past fifteen years, and is sent from there, under a strong guard, to Kieff, Odessa and St. Petersburg, as his services may be required in one or the other of those cities. A visit to this man is described by Victor Tissot, a French author, in a work on Russia and the Russians, recently published in Paris. He found the executioner reposing after the exertion of hanging the two nihilists, Pressnikoff and Kiviatkowski. A young woman of attractive appearance, with a child in her arms, was with him. She was his wife. The comforts of matrimony had not been denied him, and he seems to have had no difficulty notwithstanding his condition and work, in finding a woman to marry him. The hangman's face is described as stolid rather than terrible or repulsive. He has abnormally long arms, and is said to be possessed of Herculean strength. He was spoken of as having "the strength of twenty men." One day there was a revolt in the prison, and he was summoned to help to subdue the prisoners. He rushed in among them and killed three with his bare hands.

*This Evening* will dock at Aberdeen to-morrow morning. *The Haileoung* will undock from Aberdeen to-morrow afternoon, the *Douglas* taking her place. *The Salles* will come off the Slip tomorrow, at Kowloon, and the *Eise* will go on.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the trial of Tsang Ailing, a coolie, for the murder of Lam Achun, a jinrikisha coolie, whom he stabbed to death in a coolie house in Second Street on the 2nd inst., has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter by five to two. The prisoner was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

THE Portuguese lad José Silva, who was convicted of stealing various articles from his employer, Mr. Fenwick, was sentenced to day by His Lordship the Chief Justice to six months' hard labour, first and last fortnights to be in solitary confinement, and a whipping on the breech to be administered in addition.

ABOUT ten o'clock this morning, Indian constable 511, while on duty on Praya Central, saw a boatman and a boatwoman pitching into a fellow craft, who vigorously returned the blows. Such conduct, in the constable's estimation, being subversive of the peace and good order which he was specially paid for preserving, he ran the trio in. The fellow who had the odds against him was discharged by Captain Thomsett, who doubtless admired his pluck. The other two defendants were fined 50 cents each, or two days' dues.

THE serious illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury has naturally excited considerable anxiety, for, though not quite the oldest prelate on the bench, the Primate has reached an age when even a slight complaint may reasonably give rise to the gravest apprehensions.

It is not using the mere language of compliment to say that the death of Archbishop Tait, come when it will—and we hope that it may be long delayed—will be a severe loss to the Church of England. The old ideal of a bishop as an elderly gentleman of courtly manners, strong in Greek plays, of no particular theological views, and, above all things, devoid of that vulgar thing enthusiasm, has passed away; but it had its good points, and these the new ideal endeavours to preserve. We

do not think so much of Greek as we did—perhaps not so much as we ought—but we place higher value upon thoughtfulness, earnestness, and Christian philanthropy; and for all these things the Archbishop of Canterbury has been eminently distinguished. A man of definite yet liberal views, he has never been a partisan bishop, but has remembered that the highest boast of the Church to which he belongs is its true catholicity, and that her prelates are called to be judges as well as leaders. As an administrator he has commanded all but universal respect, and his zeal in the furtherance of all good works has been such that it may probably be attributed to his present physical breakdown.

A WARRIOR in *The London Theatre* gives an account of a singular fracas which he witnessed at Burton's Theatre, New York, more than a quarter of a century ago, and which is quite interesting.

It occurred during the performance of a piece called "Violet; or the Life of an Actress," in which several of the characters represented are supposed to be members of a theatrical troupe. In the course of the play, one of the actors is asked how it is that, with his abilities, he has not risen higher in the profession. To which he replies: "Because noble lords do not run away with low comedians, and I can't afford to bribe the Press." This gave great offence to the reporters connected with many of the daily and weekly papers, and a combination was formed to overtake Tom Johnson, the actor to whose lot it fell to speak the words, and force their omission. Accordingly, a rush was made on the stage, one night, and the leader of the assailants menaced Johnson with a sword-cane, just after he had uttered the obnoxious speech. But they had

mistaken their man. The actor, who was an expert fencer, picked up an old rapier from among the theatrical properties scattered about the scene, and soon had his assailant at his mercy. Then turning to the rioters, he said: "If you attempt any further violence I will deal with this fellow as he deserves!" Off the stage, every one of you, this instant!" The tables were completely turned. The young men left the stage and the house in an ignominious hurry, amidst the jeers of the audience. The actor was roundly applauded for his bravery, and the play proceeded as if nothing had happened.

The community will miss the temporary loss of Mr. T. M. Dernier, who left with Mrs. Dernier and family by the *Glenogle* yesterday. The esteem in which Mr. Dernier is held by the Natives was fully exemplified, by the large congregation of Chinese mingled amongst his personal friends to wish him *bien voyage*, which, although impossible of expression in language, was signified by a volley of Fire Crackers which is the greatest mark of esteem the Chinese can shew. We understand that Mr. Dernier contemplates spending next summer at home.

The port of Foochow is certainly blessed in not possessing the thieves we read of as infesting neighbouring Outports—especially Amoy where depredations of late have been of frequent occurrence.

Whether we are indebted for this felicity to our native watchmen, whether the Natives of Foochow are exemplarily moral, it is difficult to surmise; one thing however is patent, that our local watchmen create an intolerable nuisance by sounding their peculiarly inharmonious clappers to such an extent during their nocturnal peregrinations. Of the two, nuisances perhaps we have the lesser, but why the necessity for our watchful guardians creating such an unearthly and incessant noise, making us "so terribly to shake our dispositions?"

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World. JOHN GOSNELL & CO., London. [A.D.V.]

Two Heads.—We saw a man young with two heads on his shoulders the other day, but didn't consider it much of a curiosity. One belonged to his girl.

It was wrong in Peg the shoemaker, to say to the doctor who complained that he had made a poor job of that last pair of boots, "Physician, heel thyself!"

A schoolteacher discharged for using the rod too freely, applied for employment in a dressmaker's establishment. "Have you had any experience in sewing?" asked the dressmaker. "No," was the reply, "but I have a thorough knowledge of basting."

A Chicago lawyer of the florid, brow-beating stamp, was recently arrested by a police sergeant for interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duty. He is now waiting for the supreme moment when he can place that sergeant in the witness stand.

## POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

Charles Bonham, keeper of the coffee saloon at the corner of Hollywood Road and Aberdeen Street, appeared this morning at the Police Court, before Captain Thomsett, on a summons charging him with having on the 22nd instant unlawfully kept a house for the "occupation of public prostitutes," to the annoyance of certain persons residing near thereto. William McKinney, Assistant Master at the Central School, deposed that he was in his house No. 30, Hollywood Road, about midnight on Saturday last, when he heard a great noise proceeding from the coffee saloon in question. Going there, he saw several Portuguese women, and also some Europeans fighting. The house was a very noisy one. A lukong came up, whom he advised to take proceedings against the occupant of the house.

The Portuguese lad José Silva, who was convicted of stealing various articles from his employer, Mr. Fenwick, was sentenced to day by His Lordship the Chief Justice to six months' hard labour, first and last fortnights to be in solitary confinement, and a whipping on the breech to be administered in addition.

ABOUT ten o'clock this morning, Indian constable 511, while on duty on Praya Central, saw a boatman and a boatwoman pitching into a fellow craft, who vigorously returned the blows. Such conduct, in the constable's estimation, being subversive of the peace and good order which he was specially paid for preserving, he ran the

THE MORAL AND IMMORAL  
QUALITY OF DANCING.

There is a conviction in the minds of many good people that round dances are immoral. The waltz is not so popular as it once was. It has come to be considered a dubious sort of an amusement. Many judicious parents who have given some attention to the subject, have come to the conclusion that it is not a desirable amusement for their children. They assign some reasons, which in their minds are controlling ones. In several religious denominations, dancing on the part of members is either forbidden or is absolutely condemned by the ministers. Yet it is practised more or less by the members of nearly all churches where there is not a positive prohibition. Several orthodox religious bodies have within a few years had cases of discipline where the offender was charged with dancing. These cases have sometimes been treated gingerly, because there was not much unanimity of opinion touching the practice. It is impossible to make a declaration that all dancing is immoral without violating the truth. If the articles of church discipline forbid the practice, that should be enough for the particular member, and the case is closed against him. But dancing is immoral or quite moral, according to circumstances. Round dances have been carried to excess. Those who have carefully observed results within the last few years do not need to be told that the waltz is no longer desirable, especially in the view of parents who have young daughters whom they desire to carefully educate. Yet even here there must be some exceptions. As when brothers and sisters, and friends might indulge in the amusement in a private parlor. So the minuet and other styles of dancing may be perfectly proper among well-behaved people, and to some extent, may be set down as a refined amusement, though it is far from an intellectual one. The difficulty of making any sweeping rule is seen at once in the great diversity of instances. When a Presbytery or other body decides that all dancing is immoral, there is a lack of conviction that the exact truth has been stated. The doubt destroys the moral force of the prohibition. A reconsideration stops at this conclusion—that while dancing is sometimes immoral, it is not always so.

BY THE SEA.

HOW MR. AND MRS. BREEZY MADE THEIR  
ENTRY INTO THE SURF.  
[Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Now, dear," said Mr. Breezy, leading his wife carefully over the sands, "you must wet your head first and then—"

"Do you suppose I have never been in bathing before?" asked Mrs. Breezy, giving an extra tug at the skirt of her bathing suit, and looking over her shoulder to see if any vulgar men were taking in her more or less graceful costume.

"Mr. Breezy, you talk as though I had lived all my life in the backwoods of Ohio and had never got a sniff of salt water. I am just as familiar with surf bathing as you are, Mr. Breezy, and I dare say a great deal more so. You know I was brought up on the Sound, and I know—"

"But, my dear, the surf here at Long Branch is very heavy, and you must take good hold of the rope as soon—"

"Now, Mr. Breezy, I'm not a baby," said Mrs. Breezy, jerking her arm away from the grasp of her husband, and making a vain attempt to walk gracefully over the rough beach. "I'd like to see the wave big enough to knock me over, and you needn't suppose I'm going to cling to that old rope and miss all the fun. The rope is all very well for the old people and the children. If you are afraid, Mr. Breezy, you had better go back to your bath-house and put on your clothes."

"But you know, my dear, you can't swim, and there is a very strong underflow here, they say," said Mr. Breezy, once more grasping his wife's arm.

"Do let go of me, and for pity's sake stop acting like a fool," said Mrs. Breezy, making a dash forward, and once more releasing her arm. "All the people will imagine we are on our wedding tour if you keep on in this way. You just shift for yourself, and let me alone for once in your life. I know you will have all you can do to keep from drowning without bothering me. You can't swim any more than I can, and I advise you to cling to the rope on your own account, and stick to it. For my part I'd rather be drowned than appear a coward."

"But simple prudence, my dear," said Mr. Breezy, stumbling over a piece of driftwood in a vain attempt to once more reach his wife.

"I was a man I'd swear," said Mrs. Breezy, looking back scornfully at her better-half. "Of all the old grandmothers you go ahead. Do you think I came down here to be constantly told what I am to do? Am I of age, Mr. Breezy, or not? Tell me that."

"But you will stay inside the ropes, won't you, dear?" urged Mr. Breezy, stumbling along after his wife, and cursing the luck that ever brought him to the seashore.

"I don't know whether I will or not," said Mrs. Breezy, striding boldly toward the breakers and folding her arms in a determined manner. "It's just as safe outside the ropes as in, and I can take care of myself anyway, no matter where I am. Did you ever see me in a position where I couldn't, Mr. Breezy?"

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Breezy, smiling in spite of his situation. "But you are not used to surf bathing—"

"Mr. Breezy, do let up—I mean to stop that everlasting preaching," said Mrs. Breezy, reaching the edge of the incoming tide, and halting suddenly. "Mr. Breezy, come here and take my hand."

"But I thought you could—"

"Never mind what you thought," said Mrs. Breezy, jumping back as a little wave lapped about her ankles. "Take my hand, do you hear?" and another wave crept in, creeping nearly to her knees. "Will you take my hand, or do you propose to stand there like a brute and see your wife drown?" screamed Mrs. Breezy, throwing her arms about her husband's neck as soon as he came within reach, and hanging to him like a poor relation. "Now, take me over to that rope, and don't let go of me; quick," screamed Mrs. Breezy, as a big wave swept up to her waist.

"If you said, dear—that—"

"Do you want to get rid of me?" screamed Mrs. Breezy, clinging to her husband's hand like a vice. "Do you want me to—drown? Oh, dear, here comes another," and she fairly climbed up on her husband's form in a vain attempt to escape a tremendous breaker, but it was too late, and they both rolled over on the sand as the water dashed past them.

"Ugh, this is dreadful!" gasped Mrs. Breezy, finally regaining her feet and tugging at her clinging bathing suit. "Oh, dear, I must just look like—a frightened and hair is all coming down, and—and—I think I will go out." Mr. Breezy, what are you laughing at, you great, heartless brute?" But another wave caught her on a flank-movement, and she once more hit the sand.

"Oh, dear—oh, Mr. Breezy, catch me. Where are you?" screamed Mrs. Breezy distributing herself promiscuously over the beach as she struggled to get out of the reach of the surf.

"Here, dear," called Mr. Breezy, dipping a handful of sand out of his port ear, and doubtfully crawling toward his wife, and the twin wrecks made a bee line for their bathing houses.

A NEW METHOD OF DREDGING.

The following description of a new and very simple process of dredging rivers is deemed of sufficient importance to telegraph from Oregon to the Eastern Press: "The steamer *Walla Walla* began cutting through the bar of the Columbia River at St. Helens, and in two days had made a channel 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and twenty-five feet deep. There were only about eighteen feet of water on the bar (which is composed of pure sand) when the vessel was put at work. Her after-ballast tanks were filled so that she stern rested on the bottom, while her bow was away out of water. When she began to turn her screw and reached forty-five revolutions per minute, huge bodies of sand, some of which seemed as large as wagon-beds, rose to the surface and were driven down stream and disintegrated by the strong current, sinking into water from forty to sixty feet deep. When it is considered that the dredge would have required from forty to fifty days to excavate a similar channel, the achievement seems a most remarkable one. The other bars of the Columbia and Willamette are to be disposed of in like manner."

There must have been a strong current to have carried off the loose sand. Suppose the screw of the steamer had struck a sunken log? In that event the screw would have been broken. In still water, where the bottom is mud, the turning of a screw in that way would have little effect. In the Oakland Creek there is very little current. That waterway is nothing more than an estuary. There is a weak current on the ebb and flow tides. All the deposits there are scooped up and taken away. A part of the plan is to cut a tidal canal through to the back bay of Alameda in order to get a strong current to carry off future deposits. If the plan adopted in the Willamette River has been successful, why would it not do for the Sacramento River? There would, of course, be the danger of striking sunken logs. But the current has some strength. The "Hog's Back" and other shoal places might be stirred up by a screw churning away on the bottom. Only two processes of dredging have yet been successful here, viz.: the scoop and the "clam shell" dredging. The experiments with dredgers designed to deposit the contents on the shore at one operation have not been successful, although in Europe dredgers do this work handsomely. Some day we shall have one of these dredges at work in this vicinity, and possibly at no distant day the last slow load of mud will have been deposited in this harbor. San Francisco *Bulletin*.

WHAT IT COSTS.

"There is a certain man in this town whom I'm going to lick until he won't be out of bed for six months after, and I want to know what it will cost me?"

So said a man who entered a Griswold street law office yesterday, and it was plain to be seen that his dander was way up.

"Let's see," mused the lawyer; "I'll defend you for \$100. If you lick him in a first-class manner your fine will be about \$25. Then there will be a few dollars costs, say enough to make the whole thing foot up \$40. I think that I can safely promise that it won't cost you over that."

"Forty dollars! Forty dollars for licking a man! Why, I can't go that."

"Well, pull his nose, then. The last case I had of that fine was only \$15. That will reduce the gross sum to \$30."

"I want to tear him all to pieces, but I can't afford to pay like that for the fun. How much would it cost to him?"

"Well, that's an assault, you know, but the fine might not be over \$10. I guess \$25 would see you through."

"Lands! how I do want to crush that man. Suppose I knock his hat off?"

"Well, about \$20 would cover that."

"I can hardly hold myself, but \$20 is pretty steep. Can't I call him a liar?"

"Oh, yes. I think \$15 would cover that."

"Well, I'll see about it. I'm either going to call him a liar or else tell everybody that he is no gentleman, or else I'll give him an awful pounding. I'll see you again."

"My fee is \$5," observed the lawyer.

"What for?"

"For my advice."

The pulvizer glared at him for half a minute, and then laid down a "V," and started slowly out with the remark:

"I'm going straight to that man to beg his pardon, and tell him I'm the biggest fool in Detroit! Thank heaven that you didn't get but one claw on me!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

To-DAY'S  
Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO,"

Captain Seaborne, will be despatched for the above Port, TOMORROW, the 26th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1882. [712]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO,"

Captain Seaborne, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer, will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, the 25th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th November, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1882. [713]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN A HEALTHY SITUATION, WITH GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

FULL Particulars to be sent to

E. B.

Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

To be Let.

TO LET,  
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

A LARGE OFFICE,  
OR  
SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR  
OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY  
KELLY & WALSH,  
Hongkong, and October, 1882. [662]

TO LET,  
TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS (UNFURNISHED)  
AT PEDDAR'S HILL  
Apply to  
A. B.,  
Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [668]

TO BE LET,  
(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)  
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS  
HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Apply to  
J. A. DE CARVALHO,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET,  
ROOMS AT SPRING GARDENS TO LET,  
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FROM \$6 TO  
\$8 per Month.  
Apply to  
J. D. WOODFORD,  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1882. [669]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,  
Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately  
occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY of the 2ND HOUSE  
known as the "BLUE BUILDINGS"  
PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U.S.  
CONSULATE, with immediate possession.  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods  
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-  
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
Apply to  
ROSE & CO.,  
31 and 33, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN  
CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [680]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED  
BURGUNDIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO. \$8.00 per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER-

FUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.

CHARIS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

**Commercial.**

THIS DAY.

Noon.  
Business is still the reverse of brisk in the Share Market. Small sales of Banks have been put through at 145, and left off with buyers at that figure. Docks have changed hands at 50 for cash, 51 for the end of November; and 52 for the end of December; shares are still on offer at the cash quotation. Luzons have been dealt in at 108 for cash; and 110 for the end of December, leaving off with sellers at both these rates. No other stocks require special comment.

4 o'clock p.m.

No actual transfers have come to our notice since last writing. Docks are slightly firmer, with buyers at quotation. China Sugars have still a downward tendency, shares being on offer at 105. Other stocks remain as per list.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—145 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share; Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$245 per share.

Ot Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$105 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$342 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—7 per cent. dis., buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$195 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1½ per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/3/9  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/98  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/98  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/108  
On PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/3  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/8  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. ..... 224  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. ..... 224  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 728  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 738

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$580 (Allowance, Taels 64.)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$640 (Allowance, Taels 30.)  
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$5783  
NEW PATNA (second) ..... per chest, \$5724  
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... 8575  
NEW PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, 8580  
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest ..... 8545  
NEW BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, 8550  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$410

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO's REGISTRY, YESTERDAY.)  
Barometer—P.M. ..... 30.118  
Thermometer—P.M. ..... 77  
Thermometer—P.M. ..... 76  
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 75  
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 76  
TO-DAY.  
Barometer—A.M. ..... 30.100  
Thermometer—A.M. ..... 77  
Thermometer—A.M. ..... 76  
Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 75  
Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 76  
Thermometer—Maximum ..... 87  
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ..... 75

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Barometer	30.00	30.02	30.00	30.00	30.02	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.02	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.02	30.00	30.00	30.00

THERMOMETER.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Thermometer	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

WEATHER.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Weather	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

HOUR'S RAIN.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

QUANTITY RAINED.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Quantity Rained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THERMOMETER.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Thermometer	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87

WIND.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Wind	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

PRESSURE.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Pressure	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012

VISIBILITY.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Visibility	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

WATER.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Water	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87

TEMPERATURE.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Temperature	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87

WIND DIRECTION.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Wind Direction	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

WIND VELOCITY.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Wind Velocity	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87

WIND STRENGTH.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Wind Strength	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87

WIND DIRECTION.	HONG-KONG.				AMOY.				SHANG-HAI.				MANILA.			
	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.
Wind Direction	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	S.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.